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many facts to prove that the ing many lacts to produce the New-Zealanders has been most esented by the English who at the island, Mr. Kendall has remarks upon their manners and says, that "some of his

are very good, will work ing, and wish for improveto others are very bad, will or steal any thing." He is as to adopt some salutary a keep in subjection unruly us men; and to establish ations for the good order whis people. He is still akea Sunday at N. Zealand. g-Zealanders are averse to ins I do not think the Ava has done so much injury amies at Otahcite, grows here. when Whettohee and Toi me on an excursion, and I ing the latter for making use d language which he had the seamen, Whettohee highand me. He repeated the expressions of Englishg, they were "no good." (he said) were good words se of Ponahhoo, Depero, lee, learned the English alave or six days. The latter men several copies of letters. m be no doubt but the lanke New-Zealanders and Otadeed, of most of the na-South-Sea Islands, is radimc. I have observed that a pder can understand a native Bolaboia, or Owhyhee, in of a very few days. Mr. woo has several years been rotection of the (London) Society, has obligingly furwith a socabulary containing ands of words, from which I reservant of the Society may

assistance. pronounce with difficulty C, G, H, J, X, and Z. The of the English Alphabet they very well. It is my intenlittle vocabulary of the lanabstitute K for C.

are intelligent; and many rious, and full of ingenuthusbandmen and mechanics, hey shall be favored with the istruction. The women cmtheir time in making kakward garments,) mats, &c.; gladly learn, I doubt not, to sockings, and the use of The children are lively, acthey made no stranger y first appearance among they saw me, they usually to you do, Mr. Kendarro ?" offered me their little parcels iread, which they had made hands, and asked me for hails, and buttons, in return. a Sunday" at N. Zealand.

ing letter from Mr. Marsden on ill be read with much pleasure.] etter I informed you that very anxious " to make a he returned to New-Zealow tells me that he made cons, or months; and then men told him that they did that Europeans had a Sunthe general conduct of the sels who had put into the is, they had not observed between the sabbath-day days. Only two masters of ra told me, had been parrespect. When the Acthe natives went with h &c. for sale on the Sabwere informed, it was the or a day sacred to rest; could not receive any artion that day. On board hoisted the English col-Terra, a chief on ide of the Bay, when he mmediately ordered coled on shore, where he livells me, that the natives at reason the people on would not trade with : he told them the same en done before, that it ist; and that God would em for working and selthe Salbath. They were and told him that they now there was a Sabbath. I fuctions to the master of be very particular in keep-At the first interview ra had with the Governor, that his Excellency would ors to be hoisted, or a bell drum to be beaten, to call

her. He is still anxious

lished there, to his pres-

ath day; and I trust he

happiness!

Visit of N. Z. Chiefs to Port Jackson.

[The following letters from Mr. Marsden to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, contain a very interesting account of the visit of eleven New-Zealanders to Port Jackson.] Parramatta, Sept. 20, 1814-

Dear Sir-I am happy to inform you that the Active brig returned safe from New Zealand on the 21st of August, after fully accomplihsing the object of her voyage. My wish was to open a friendly intercourse between the natives of that island and the missionaries, previous to their final settlement among them.

The public prejudices have been very great against these poor heathens, both here and in Europe. Their acts of violence and their cruelties have been published to the world; but the causes that led to them have been concealed. Every act of fraud, murder and oppression has been committed upon them from time to time, by Europeans. These natives had no means of redress for the injuries which they suffered, but retaliation. But as they were considered such monsters of cruelty, I did not think it prudent, in a public point of view, to send the Missionaries' wives and families, in the first instance; but to bring over some of the Chiefs to Port Jackson, and to establish a friendship with them. My old friend, Duaterra, with two other Chiefs and some of their relations, are now at Parramatta, living with me and Messrs. Hall and Kendall. There are now here eleven natives of New-Zealand.

I considered that the Chiefs would learn more of civilized life, and the comforts attached to it, in two months residence among us, than they could possibly acquire in years, in their own country, from the Missionaries. Besides the Chiefs and their friends living with the Missionaries at present, would remove all apprehensions from the wives of the Missionaries; as a most cordial intimacy and friendship will now be formed among them. They will also see our mode of Public and Family Worship, by which their views will be greatly enlarged, and their minds opened to receive future instruction.

Duaterra is a man of a very superior mind. He is fully determined to improve his country, so far as his means and influence extend. Tools of agriculture are the only articles which he wants; and seeds to crop his ground. He assures me, that he will do all in his power to prevent future wars among his countrymen, and turn their minds to cultivate the land. No man could ever be worse treated than Duaterra has often been by Europeans: but he has the strongest attachment to them, from the hope, that, through their means, he may deliver his countrymen from their present degraded situation.

The Missionaries and their families are now under no fears; but are willing and anxious to live among the New-Zealanders. I doubt not but the Divine Blessing will attend their labors; and that the Society will have the satisfaction of receiving good accounts from them

I should have gone with Messrs. Kendall and Hall, in the Active, had the Governor given me his permission: but this he declined. It is my present intention to accompany them, when the Active returns, and to see them finally settled. I think my going along with them will give weight and importance to the Missionaries among the Chiefs and their People. I have obtained the Governor's sanction: as his Excellency conceives my going now will be attended with some public advantages. Many important duties, both of a public and private nature, press hard upon me; but this I consider of more importance than any other, and feel it my cail to follow the openings of Providence. As few can enter into my views, various are the opinions of my conduct. I hope to erect the standard of Christ's kingdom there; and to hear the sacred trumpet sound the glad tidings of salvation. I consider New-Zealand as the great Emporium of the South-Sea Islands, inhabited by a numerous race of very intelligent men.

From my own observation of the natives belonging to the different islands in these seas (excepting the natives of New Holland,) I think they are originally the same people; their language being very similar. Should the natives of New-Zealand receive the Gospel, all the other Islands also may be expected to receive its blessings. As fair a prospect appears to me to be now opened, as ever was for any Heathen nation. The Divine Governor will, in his gracious providence, order all things well. Great objects are seldom obtained without great sacrifices and many difficulties. The civilization of the natives of New-Zealand, and the introduction of the gospel among them, is a work of vast magnitude. I have no doubt but it can be accomplished, and I firmly believe

that the time is now at hand. When Nelleminh and the Jews began to build the walls of Jerusalem, Sanballat was wroth, and took great indignation, and mocked him and the Jews. Should Sanballat rise from the dead, faith and

prayer with active zeal will again build [ the walls of Jerusalem. Yours, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN. Mr. Marsden adds, in another letter, some interesting particulars respecting the Chiefs and their occupations at Parramatta.

I shall give you the names of the Chiefs who are now at Parramatta, with those of their servants :-

Duaterra, a Chief, possesses considerable influence.

Shunghee, Duaterra's uncle, commands seventeen districts.

Kurrokurro, a warlike Chief, on the opposite shore in the Bay:

Toi, Brother to Kurrokurro, a fine young man, of good parts, learns English very fast: his father was priest. Ponahhoo, related to old Tippahee,

who was shot by Europeans. Depero, son of Shunghee, a fine boy. Warrakee, a common man.

Mowhee, ditto, reads and writes the English language. Pyhee, servant to Duaterra.

Tenhanah, a fine young man, learning to make nails, &c. Whyiatto, a common man.

I shall send you some of the writing of Mowhee; he is at this moment taking a copy of a General Order issued by Governor Macquarrie relative to the natives of the South-Sca Islands which I intend to enclose.

To shew the Society the ingenuity of the natives of New-Zealand, I have sent a bust of Shunghee. Some of the chiefs are tattooed. I told Shunghee one day, I wanted his head to send to England; and that he must either give me his head, or make one like it of wood. He asked me for an iron hoop; made himself a tool about five inches long, like a plane iron, and tied a handle to it-took the end of an old post, and very soon made the bust which I have sent in the box directed to you. The lines and marks of the face are exact, and the whole is a good likeness of himself. His face is something fuller, and this was owing to the post being rather too small." Shunghee is a very fine character; appears uncommonly mild in his manners, and very polite, and well behaved at all times. His districts are some distance from the Bay of Islands, in the interior. He had begun the cultivation of wheat, which I had sent to Duaterra.

Kurrckurro lives on the coast. He possesses several war canoes. He informs me that he takes a trading voyage sometimes for four moons; and goes in his canoes from the North to the South Cape of New-Zealand. He describes the South Cape as very cold and stormy; and says that, at certain scasons there is much snow and hail.

I am often greatly entertained with the accounts which they give of their country and mannners.

Toi is very quick in learning. He renders great assistance to Mr. Kendall in the language. From his natural abilities, and the authority of his friends and connections, he may prove of great advantage to the Mission. A few nights ago, after Family Worship, one of my children told me that Toi could say the Lord's Prayer. I was much surprised, and asked him to repeat what he knew. He immediately repeated a considerable part very distinctly. I explained the meaning of it to him, and he seemed very much to enter-into it. Should the Lord in his infinite goodness, make known to him the way of life, he would be a great man. After conversing with him sometime upon religion, I told him he would be a Priest; and, since his father had been a New Zealand Priest, he would be an Englishone. He was much pleased at what passed. He spends much time with Mr. Kendall, who is very partial to him. The friendship seems to be strong on both sides.

The Chiefs coming over to Port Jack-

son will, I trust, lay a firm foundation for the work of the Mission, and secure the comfort and safety of those who may be employed therein. Were I young and free, I should offer myself to this work. It would be my delight & my joy.

The Chiefs are all happy with us at Parramatta, and their minds enlarging very fast. Beholding the various works that are going on in the smiths' and carpenters' shops, the spinning and weaving, brick-making and building houses, together with all the operations of agriculture and gardening, has a wonderful effect on their minds, and will excite all their natural powers to improve their own country. The idea of my visiting them is very gratifying to their minds, At present I spend all the time I can spare with them, in conversing with them on all the different subjects that appear necessary for them to be acquainted with particularly on the subjects of religion, government and agriculture.

With respect to religion, I talk to them of the institution of the Sabbathday by God himself; and they see it observed by us with particular attention. They see the prisoners mustered on

\* The bust of Shunghee is an extraordinar erformance. It may be seen at the house the Society in Londo

Sunday mornings, their names called over, and then marched to church. They see the soldiers and officers march to church likewise; and most of the people of the town of Parramatta.

As I have many complaints to settle as a magistrate, they frequently attend; when I explain to them, afterward, the different crimes and punishments that each has committed, and what sentence is passed upon them-some men confined for one moon, and some for more, in prison, according to their crimes.

With respect to agriculture, they visit different farms, observe the plough at work, some men with the hoc, some threshing, &c. &c. They tell me, that, when they return, they shall set up whole nights, telling their people what they have seen; and that their men will stop their ears with their fingers : " We have heard enough," they will say " of your incredible accounts, and we will hear no more: they cannot be true."

I am fully convinced that the Chiefs, and particularly Duaterra, and Shunghee, who commands seventeen districts, will apply all their strength to agriculture, if they can obtain hoes and axes. I shall send a list of these by Capt. Bunkcr. Mr. Kendall and Mr. Hall write to you also; and state their views and intentious.

I think no Society was ever engaged in a greater work than the Church Missionary Society is in this. The ground is wholly occupied by the Prince of Darkness; and many and powerful difficulties will, no doubt, one way or another, spring up to oppose this great work. But the Lord is King amongst the Heathen, and will, I have no doubt, establish his Throne there. I am, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN. [A supply of tools for the New-Zealanders was sent out from London early in 1815, and a further supply was to follow soon after.]

### THE JEWS.

TWe had occasion to notice a few weeks since, the formation of a Society in Boston and the vicinity, whose object is to aid in promoting Christianity among the Jews. The following eloquent extracts from a Discourse delivered before the London Society, by the celebrated Rev. J. W. CUNNINGRAM, Vicar of Harrow, and author of the World without Souls, Velvet Cushion, &c. will be read with peculiar interest. After noticing former periods of their history, Mr. C. observes :]

"Let us now come to a fourth period,

viz. to our own days. And here it is necessary to observe that, notwithstanding the continued unbelief and disobedience of the Jews, the merciful intentions of God towards his prostrate people are as obvious and prominent now, as at any other period of their history. It is true that they are fallen,—fallen as those must expect to fall, who "trample under foot the Son of God, and count the blood of the covenant an unholy thing"-fallen as you and I must expect to fall, if, when God stretches out the golden sceptre of mercy, we refuse to take hold of it. They are indeed fallen,-but is the patience of God, therefore, towards them exhausted, -has he no mercies in store for them,does he mean to leave them in the dustshall the banner of falsehood forever float upon the towers of the Holy City,-shall the daughter of Zion sit forever in her gates mourning and desolate? "Search the scriptures," my brethren, unroll any page of the prophetical volume, and what do you find? Promises, I may venture to say, almost countless in their number, and immeasureable in their extent, renewing to the Jews the charter of their hopes, and triumphs, and joys, promis-ing the Messiah for a King, and "the uttermost parts of the earth for their pos-session!" "I will strengthen the house of Judah, and I will save the house of Joseph: and I will bring them again to place them; for I have mercy upon them, and they shall be as though I had not cast them off; for I am the Lord their God, and I will hear them; I will hiss for them, and gather them; for I have redeemed them: They shall remember me in far countries; and they shall live with their children, and turn again."-But it is needless to multiply extracts of this kind. They abound in the sacred volume. Whenever the harp of Zion sounds, the song of their future triumph is heard. Whenever the hand of prophecy rends the veil from future events, and displays to us the glories of the last days, it always points to the Jews as first in the procession of worthies-as leading the march of universal victory-as resuming their lost precedency over an evangelized world. The ultimate triumphs of Christianity itself are represented as, in a measure, suspended upon the conversion of the Jews. The world is to wait for them. The hand of gternal mercy is to be unchained only by their conversion. The earth is not to be watered by the richest dews of heaven, till the vine flourishes upon the holy hill."

In answer to some objections, Mr. C. remarks:- " The principle on which the Society proceeds, is this: It discovers in the sacred writings a general injunction to preach the gospel to all nations. No people being excluded from the bleasing,

the servant of God naturally searches out those points of the universe where his attempts are likely to be most profitably attempts are likely to be most profitably conducted. Amongst others, he finds a people partly mixed up with the mass of Christian society, and partly collected in the very centre of Europe; either living in the light of Christianity, or touching upon the confines of it. He finds, moreover, that the conversion of that nation, thus eligibly circumstanced for instruction is to proceed the general conversion. tion, is to precede the general conversion of the world. He discovers that this people have always been a peculiar object of the divine dispensations, and that almost every movement of Providence points to them: Is it then wonderful that their conversion should become a favorite object to the devout student of the Bible,—that he should begin his labors at a point, where he know that passad we cass will pave the way to the general success—that he should obsers his faintsuccess,-that he should cheer his faintng hopes with looking on the star which God hath lighted up in the dark horizon of Judea,-that he should follow its guidance, and should there choose to com with unbelief, at the point where the triumph of faith is to be achieved."

"It has been said by some, "We discover no particular encouragement to undertake the conversion of the Jews at the present moment, either in the circumstances of our own country, or in those of the world in general." "To this," says he, "I reply, that I do discover such encouragement. I discover it in the dislocation of the Mahometan power, which has always been the grand political bar-rier to Jewish restoration. I discover it in the concurrent testimony of the most able interpreters of prophecy, that the period for the restoration of the Jews is fast approaching. I discover it in the fact, that many of the Jews themselves entertain the same opinion. I discover it in the remarkable circumstance, which seems to be well authenticated, of many Jews having manifested of late a singular disposition to migrate to their own land. I discover it in the unprecedented facilities provided in our own age and corntry, by our commercial connexions, by our naval preponderance, and above all, by the very general spirit of religious zeal and enterprise which God has so mercifully awakened in this favored country. I discover it in the means supplied for the operations of this Society, and the operation of other Societies; by ries abroad, and by the erection of schools, upon a new and powerful principle, at home. I discover it in the fact of the almost instantaneous erection of a Society, combining so much of the virtue, talents, and wealth of the country; and successful beyond all hope in its application to public behevolence. These are facilities, my brethren, which, in my poor judgment, no individual can safely neglect to employ. These are calls which I, for one, am afraid not to obey."

" We have much lost time to redeem -many past injuries to cancel,-many and countiess obligations to this afflicted people to repay: As I stand here I seem to hear the voices of those Jews who evangelized the world, calling for some return to their country. I hear again the voice of Him who condescended to spring from a Jewish mother, and to dwell upon its favored soil, calling upon us to teach all nations, "beginning at Jerusalem." And hearing such invitations, I desire myself to obey them; and I feel it incumbent on me to say to you-Come. and let us join hand and heart in this great work."

#### BIBLE SOCIETIES A PREVEN-TIVE OF POVERTY.

On this subject many excellent re-marks will be found in "The Influence of Bible Societies on the temporal necessities of the Poor," a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow. From that valuable and interesting work

we extract a few passages. " After all, what is the best method of providing for the secular necessities of the poor? Is it by laboring to meet the necessity after it has occurred, or by laboring to establish a principle and a ha-bit which would go far to prevent its existence? If you wish to get rid of a noxious stream, you may first try to intercept it, by throwing across a barrier: but in this way you only spread the pestilential water over a greater extent of ground, & when the bason is filled, a stream as copious as before is formed out of its overflow. The most effectual method, were it possible to carry it into accomplishment, would be to dry up the so e.— The parallel in a great measure bolds. If you wish to extinguish poverty, combat with it in its first elements. If you confine your beneficence to the relief of actual poverty, you do nothing. Dry up, if possible, the spring of poverty; for every attempt to intercept the running atream has totally failed. The education and the religious principle of Scotland have not annihilated pauperism, but they have restrained it to a degree that is a most incredible to our neighbors of the south; they keep down the mischief in its principle, they impart a sobriety and

a right sentiment of independence to the character of our peasantry, they operate as a check upon profligacy and idleness. The maintenance of parish schools is a burden upon the landed property of Scotland, but it is a cheap defence against the poor-rates, a burden far heavier, and which is aggravating perpetually. The writer of this paper knows of a parish in Fife, the average maintenance of whose poor is defrayed by twenty-four pounds sterling a year, and of a parish of the same population in Somersetshire where the annual assessments come to thirteen hundred pounds sterling. The preventive regimen of the one country does more than the positive applications of the other. In England they have sufferod poverty to rise to all the virulence of a formed and obstinate disease. But they may as well think of arresting the destructive progress of a torrent by throwing across an embankment, as think that mere positive administration of relief will put a stop to the accumulating mischiefs

of poverty "It will be seen then, that the Bible Society is not barely defensible, but may be plead for upon that very ground on which its enemies have raised their opposition to it. Its immediate object is neither to feed the hungry nor to clothe the naked; but in every country under the benefit of its exertions, there will be less hunger to feed, and less nakedness to clothe. It does not cure actual poverty, but anticipates eventual poverty. It aims its decisive thrust at the heart and principle of the mischief; and instead of suffering it to form into the obstinacy of an inextirpable disease, it smothers and destroys it in the infancy of its first ele-

ments." "This assimilation of our plan to a tax, may give rise to a world of impetuous declamation; but let it ever be remembered, that the institution of a Bible Society gives you the whole benefit of such a tax, without its odiousness. It brings up their economy to a higher pitch, but it does so, not in the way which they resist, but in the way which they choose. The single circumstance of its being a votuntary act, forms the defence and the answer to all the clamors of an affected sympathy. You take from the poor. No! They give. You take bebest judges. You abridge their comforts. No! There is a comfort in the exercise of charity; there is a comfort in the act of lending a hand to a noble enterprise; there is a comfort in the contemplation of its progress; there is a comfort in rendering a service to a friend; and when that friend is the Saviour, and that service the circulation of the message he left behind him, it is a comfort which many of the poor are ambitious to share in. Leave them to judge of their comfort; and if in point of tact they do give their penny a week to a Bible Society, it just speaks them to have more comfort in this way of spending it, than in any

## SABBATH-DAY.

other which occurs to them."

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Ma. EDITOR-I, like many others in this city, am more governed by my desires than my judgment; and as it is fashionable for young men to take a ride on the Sabbath day, I have been one of that number; and, as usual, my friend and myself took a ride last Sabbath on Long-Island. After dashing about at New-Utrecht, Both, &c. we fetched up at Fiattbush. While at the public house, (which was somewhat crowded with singular company) I observed a number of people of color in Mr. Riley's printinghouse; and from the landlord, I learned that a " number of young ladies and gentlemen walked every Sunday from New-York to try to teach the Negroes to read!" As I have always been a great friend to schools, I, with my friend, visited it, and to my great surprise, found about 200 of all ages and sexes. We were seated with the teachers and other visitors ;when one of the teachers arose, and observed, this was the day appointed to re-deem the tickets which had been given to the scholars for good behavior, industrious application, &c. To shew to the visitors, as well as to encourage the scholars, a class was requested to read; and to my great surprize, their performance was that which would have done credit to any school; some of them, we were informed, could not, when they commenced, (this was the 15th day,) spell words of three letters; one of them, a girl about nine years of age, we were informed, did not know her letters when she entered, but now read with ease .-The tickets were redeemed by giving books, &c. Six or eight copies of the Bible were given to those whose conduct had been such as to induce a belief it would not be abused. The school was dismissed in an orderly manner, after having had read to them the 4th chapter of Ephesians and 4th of Proverbs.

The scene was a novel one; and I could not refrain from contrasting the manner I was spending the day, with those whose company I was then in. I here beheld the offering of a few, to this poor and despised race of the human family; in them I could see the tear of gratitude trickle down the cheek of the man of 70-and the smiles of satisfaction in the child of 4 years. The impression made on my mind at the time was such as to set judgment at work, which has

brought me to this conclusion, never to gratify my desires in riding as a matter of pleasure on the Sabbath-day. C. 1.

# Religious Intelligence. CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Calcutta hapers received in New-York to the 7th of March give the following account of the Fifth Anniversary of the Calcutta Bible Society.

"Those who reflect on the inherent slowness of operations connected with the printing of large works in foreign languages, and the carrying on of correspondence between remote parts, must be gratified with the following modest but forcible summary of the Society's proceedings extracted from the Report. " In a work of time, and slow pro-

gress, such as the printing a correct

Version of the Scriptures in different languages, forming new types, and bringing from a distance competent persons to assist in the construction of them, and superintend the press; but above all, when a new translation of the portion of the scripture, intended for circulation, must be first made into a language little known to Europeans, before any other measure can be adopted; the benefits ultimately derivable from the annual operation of this Society cannot be justly appreciated by the works actually published, or distributed, in any particular year; or even in a few successive years. With a candid allowance for the above impediments, this Society will not be considered to have failed in its purpose ; nor, it is hoped, to have disappointed any reasonable expectations of its successful advancement; when, on a review of its translations during the first lustrum of its existence, it is found to have procured from Europe, and distributed in different parts of Asia, above three thousand Portuguese Testaments, to have printed, and transmitted for distribution on the Coast of Ceylon, 5000 Tamul Testaments; to have also printed, and sent to Ceylon, 2,000 Cingalese Testaments; to have printed, and sent to Ambeyna, nearly 2,000 Malay Testaments, besides another thousand retained to accompany an equal number of the Old Testament, now in the press: to have commenced an edition of 2,000 Copies of the Armenian Bible; and to have undertaken to print 2,000 Copies of the Tamul Bible; 2,000 of the Hindoostance Testament in the Nagree character, 1,000 Copies of the Old Testament, and 3,000 of the New, and an Edition of the New-Testament in the Malayalim, or Malabar language and character, Testaments in the Malay language and Ara-bic character, besides obtaining from England, through the British and Foreign Bible Society, 2,000 English Bibles, and the same number of English Testaments, which are now for sale at reduced prices, at the Society's Repository, or have been sent to other places, where they were urgently wanted."

To have effected so much in the short period of five years, argues that its labors have been unremitted: and when it is considered that, in addition to the Scriptures already dispersed or commithas, by the influence of its example and patronage, given rise to auxiliary institutions in other places; when looking towards Bombay, Madras, Java, Malacca, Amboyna, and Bencoolen, we see them all either establishing independent auxiliary associations for themselves, or powerfully co-operating with the Calcutta Society by pecuniary contributions towards its general objects; in short, when we advert to its increased and increasing influence, on all sides, we feel assured that its numerous patrons will see their most sanguine expectations surpassed.

In these eventful times nothing has appeared to us more surprising, nothing more consoling and animating, than the mighty efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society; a society whose commencement is of recent date, but whose simple and pure object, appealing to the best feelings of Christians of every denomination, has advanced with extraordinary rapidity, and produced a combi-nation of charitable labor, to which history affords no parallel. The amount of receipts during the year ending in May 1815, as appears by the abstract of the eleventh report of the British and Foreign Bible Society already published in our paper, had nearly reached the enormous sum of 100,0001! The hand of Providence must be acknowledged by all, in thus bringing to maturity an as-sociation which has for its grand object the dispersion of the word of God throughout the world; and the Christian Philanthropist will rejoice in contemplating the probable effects of such an nstitution on the nations of the earth, in the course of a few years.

# AFRICAN SEMINARY.

A seminary has been commenced among the Africans in the city of Philadelphia for the education of African youth for the gospel ministry, giving them a classical and scientific education preparatory to theology. The Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, has been elected principal, and the institution is styled "Augustine Hall." The seminary was opened on the 1st of June. In an address to the public on this subject it is said :-

"There have been combined in Philvorable to this object. Through the benevolent exertions of the society of Friends, nearly all the slaves in Pennsylvania have been liberated. Many Africans possess very considerable wealth and very liberal views. There are twelve English schools in which there are near 500 children acquiring the ele-ments of learning. These will be nurseries for Augustine Hall. There are three flourishing African Christian churches. One, in six years, has grown from 6 to 200 communicants: on a late communion season, there were 13 adults added to the same church. Truly we behold Africa stretching out her hands to God

#### MORAL SOCIETIES.

LA convention of Delegates from the Moral Societies in the towrs of Litchfield, Goshen, Sharon, Salisbury, Cornwall, Warren, North-Canaan, South-Canaan, and South Farms in Litchfield County, Connecticut, was held in Goshen on the 30th of May last, for the purpose of promoting by a concert of measures the more effectual execution of the laws respecting breaches of the Sabbath, and the suppression of other immoralities. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :]

Resolved, That there be a convention of Moral Societies in this vicinity, annually holden in the several towns, by rotation, on the 4th Tuesday of June, at 10 o'clock, A.M.; and that each Moral Society, in this vicinity, be invited to send not less than six delegates to this convention, and that all members of Moral Societies be invited to attend.

Resolved, That we consider it highly importantto prevent all unnecessary travelling and labor on the Sabbath; and in our several places, as civil officers, and private citizens, we will adopt, and pursue, all suitable measures, to cause the laws, which relate to the Sabbath, to be respected; and we will strengthen and support each other, in accomplishing this object.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention, be given to informing officers and magistrates, who have been active and faithful in promoting a reformation of morals,by a prompt execution of the laws.

Resolved, That we will unite our exertions, to execute the laws, respecting the retailing of ardent spirits, and to suppress intemperance & profane swearing. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Rev. Lyman

Beecher, of Litchfield, preached an appropriate sermon, to a large and attentive audience, from Luke vii. ten first JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

[In pursuance of the first of these Resolutions a convention of Moral Societies was holden on the 25th of June last, at South-Canaan, and after a sermon by Rev. Mr. Pettingill of South Farms and other religious exercises, the following Resolutions were adopted :--]

Resolved, That the several Moral Societies in connection with this convention, be requested to pay particular attention to the case of any intemperate persons who may live within their limits, and that the law respecting such persons, be executed, and the result of such efforts be reported particularly to this convention, at their next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee of Arangements for the year ensuing; and that they meet at Cornwall on the 2d Tuesday of November next: Rev. Lyman Beecher, Uriel Holmes, Esq. Rev. Joseph Harvey, The-odore North, Esq. James Morris, Esq. and seventeen others.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each Moral Society to use its influence to form a Tract Society. JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

IN NORPOLK. From the Religious Intelligencer.

I take the liberty of transmitting to you brief account of a revival of religion in Norfolk and its vicinity, in the State of Virginia. M. T.

For some time past, a great interest has been manifested in the minds of the people of Norfolk, on the important subject of religion. This interest was excited by the faithful and zealous labors of Ministers, of different denominations, who dispensed the word of life in power, and in demonstration of the Spirit .-Their faithful exertions have been crowned with abundant success. Through the preaching of the Gospel, many have been turned from darkness to light. Many who had devoted much of their time to gaiety and pleasure, became anxous about the salvation of their souls.

It was chiefly amongst the young that this concern was most manifested. ny who were in the morning of life, and every thing within their grasp to afford indulgence in the common amusements of the day; whose delight had been in gay circles and convivial parties, now became humble seekers at the feet of Jesus; and soon, from a firm assurance of

his mercy, were bold to declare their hope of justification through his atoning blood. In Norfolk, there were thirty added to the Methodist church in the space of a week or two. In Portsmouth, there was a considerable ingathering of precious souls. Likewise, in the vicinities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, there were more than one hundred who were made the hopeful subjects of pardoning mercy. It may be truly said, that the Lord's arm is made bare in the awakening and conthe hopeful subjects of pardor version of souls.

Se following succinct account of the late revival of religion in the town of Sherburne, county of Chenango, and state of New-York, is from the Religious Intelligencer.]

From a state of apparent insensibility

and of moral death, unusual among us; a revival commenced about the first of April: and in a very few weeks it spread with amazing rapidity, into almost every part of the town. The work appears, eminently to be of God; and it is truly marvellous in our eyes. Persons from about ten, to sixty or seventy years of age, are the subjects of it. It is, however, peculiarly among the young people; and much more than an ordinary proportion of young men are among its fruits.-The convictions have generally been short and pungent : there have, however, been some exceptions to this. It has been free from tumultuous noise, and an overheated enthusiastic zeal-" even our enemies themselves being judges." has been like a still, small, but powerful voice. Hitherto it has not abated; but continues to spread and prevail. Open opposition has been, and is still, rarely to be found. God appears peculiarly to have stopped the mouths of gainsayers. Its power and progress, may in some measure be ascertained by the following facts: Since its commencement, ffrysix have been added to the First Congregational Church in this town, and ten more stand propounded for admission.-Thirty out of this number are young men. Eighteen are married people; and the rest are unmarried ladies. Nine have been added to the Second Church congregational of Sherburne, and twenty-five are now propounded for admission. Not far from thirty have united with the Baptist Church. The whole number of hopeful converts at this time, since the work commenced, varies very little one way or the other, from two hundred. This is truly a great work! But how small compared with what God is doing in this land, and in the world! Did the world, before, ever behold such a day as this? Will not all men praise the Lord for his wonderful works?

IN TORRINGTON. Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Recorder, dated Norfolk, Litchfield County, (Con.) July 27.

"The revival goes on with astonishing success at Torrington, and still con-tinues at Torringford. Perhaps you know that Mr. C. is going through this county for the purpose of forming Societies for the education of Heathen Children in India, especially orphans. He meets with great success. In this town we have subscribed to pay 115 dollars annually. The people are much delighted with the object. They have done generously in neighboring towns, but not so much. The more I see of this peoole, the more I am pleased with their intelligence and piety."

# Domestic Intelligence.

THE SEASON.

QUEBEC, July 17. The present scarcity has caused our Government to open our port for the reception of all kinds of flour, grain, and provisions from the United States, for 3 months, in British vessels. The proclamation will be out immediately. The price of fine flour is from 17 to 18 dols.

CHILLICOTHE, Chio, July 9. In Ohio, and particularly in the confines adjacent to this, we have much reason to thank a bountiful Providence for his continued favors. The crops, though unpropitious at first, far exceed expectations. The corn particularly appears remarkably flourishing; the small grain, though short, is generally well headed; and notwithstanding the severe frosts, considerable fruit is left. The crops of hay have failed, but it is presumed the deficiency will be supplied, if the farmers attend to a second cutting.

Norfolk, Virg. July 17. It is now the middle of July, and we have not yet had what could properly be called summer weather. Easterly winds have prevailed for nearly three months past, with very few and those but temporary changes. The sun during that time has generally been obscured and the sky overcast with clouds; the air has been damp and uncomfortable and frequently so chilling as to render the fire-side a desirable retreat. Such is a brief sketch of the weather at this place, during a season, which, in the ordinary course of nature, should produce a degree of heat almost insupportable.

UTICA, N. Y. July 23. The Season.- The hearts of all must rejoice in the change that has taken place in the weather, and consequently in the prospects of the fruits of the earth, The rain which fell last week came when it was extremely wanted, and has already materially altered the appearance of

The Buffalo Gazette states that very seasonable showers had fallen in that part of the country, the effect of which would be most beneficial.

A gentleman who travelled from Phi-ladelphia to Trenton early in June last, found the crops of grain and grass very

backward and up warm soils, where there of some of them re son advanced; that he had tour of more than two her miles through the state. observed the crops of whe sive and fine, with but line of their having suffered b mildews; that in some seemed to have been while in blossom, by the for the most part good; clayey grounds, the India indifferent as to promise in soils proper for it, u good, and it was healthy a many places; that the were more abundant the known them, and except in remarkably luxuriant-u of potatoes far exceeded in believes by several fold former year, and looked

WORCESTER, (M. The crop of hay in this in very light. So far as wel not more than half the ave will be cut. 16 therefore. to winter their usual stock must set about devising means. There is no doub fodder may yet be raised. mer be prolonged as much delayed, there might yeth oats sufficiently large to no ficiency of hay.

Indian corn is yet very a well however, and, if it frosts, it may yield a please and, with favourable wear months, we believe it will

Rye and oats, we unders well. The crop will be go HALLOWELL, Mais

The season has assume vorable aspect, in consequent copious showers and warm week past. Wheat, (which is of late more cultivated in Maine th

promises very well-Rye, of finely-Hay in the interior better than was expected, which are much cultivated Should the frost hold of some seasons, there may be crop of corn. Abundanced has, we understand, been so

the deficiency of fodder.

PORTLAN The season, notwithstan discouraging appearances our hopes a harvest far ben sanguine expectations. The crs with corresponding to start to vegetation in a surpli Indian Corn may be shor grain will yield abundantly.

On Sunday the 28th from 3 P. M. the rain fell in torus and the vicinity. A gentler nessed the experiment, in for five hours the water each hour. This is certain traordinary. The average falls in New-England in 42 to 48 inches.

In France, a horrid crime June 10th in the commune of h A man who knew where eight deposited in the house of ha tempting to get it was discord six years old; he immediate dered her,—he then murdered a hearing her cries, had come to

nonster. The villain fied. In Fredericksburgh, Vir. Mr. Youngest son of the late Mr. The manner of his death designation, both from the shocking attending it, and as a solemn sers. The deceased kept a growing occasion to leave his shop a dinner, he had closed the full dinner, he had closed the for he was going out the back of flung the stump of a segar his smoking behind him in the sholly recollecting the impropriet turned to see where it had fall ancholy to relate, a keg of low which the segar had fallen, einstant the house was blown to wretched author of the accidents. wretched author of the acci mangled in so shocking a ma-hours after, during which he ceivable agonies, he was a life retained his senses to the lathese particulars to his friction fortunately stood apart from ing; and the flames being guished, no other damage was breaking of windows in the multiple concursion was felt through

and finally the father, who callives of his two children, fell a

The concussion was felt throw On the 4th of July, one of On the 4th of July, one of the Mount Hope Furnace, near Mar The circumstanses of his deal On the 3d inst. some of the small cannon, to be used on the in celebrating our National As the 4th they fired it a number entire safety. At length one or rashly filled the piece. He was to fire it, as it must burst so replying with an oath, that honce, he applied the fall burst, as his more prudent of predicted, and one of the fragraciate of his head, carried away put an instant close to his life. In Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) July teau was executed, for the murborough. He was a Frenchims, of age, formerly from Canada, in sequent, a of age, formerly from Canads, sentenced, and at his request, a lie divine was sent for, who arm and remained with him until he In Augusta, (Me.) drawaes,

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and Mr. Jos

HE RECORDER. BOSTON: TEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1816.

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YER, (Ma.)

Alleghany College. Callege under this name has been estabdat Meadville, in the north-western part convirania. The Rev. TIMOTHY ALDEN en elected President. Mr. Alden lately a tour through the eastern and middle s for the purpose of soliciting donations of the institution. The result of his ing was the collection of 4,103 dollars in r lands, books, &c. Of this sum, more 1000 dollars was obtained in Boston and nearly 6000, making in all about \$10,000. d the Alleghany Maguzine, published at dille, and conducted by President Alden. issued monthly, and will contain religious, ar, agricultural and miscellaneous infor-

Nantucket Seamen.

savery common fact, that French and and thak-ships are commanded by Nanseamen. The natives of that island somered the character of carrying on most perilous species of hardy enterprise more skill than any other people on the We observe that a writer in a Halifax recommends that they should be procurmo the whale ships which are fitting out

National Bank.

trenty days during which the subscripoks were to be kept open, expired on thinst. The amount subscribed \$2,500,000 h Boston, is about

New-York city, about 2,300,000 Lexington, K. 4 first days, 250,000 750,000 Providence, 1,293,000 Washington, 465,000 Wilmington, (Del.) 1,150,000 Richmond, Middletown, (Con.) 680,000 4,014,000 Baltimore, 900,000 Charleston.

National Intelligencer of the 23d inst. that it is generally believed by those who the means of judging, that the subscripwill considerably exceed the amount auesed by the act, (28 millions of dollars.) is reported from Philadelphia, that Mr. ms will not be a candidate for the Presig of the Bank. The Hon. JAMES LLOYD of

m, and Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, are

Worthy of Imitation.

Enviro Tuomeson, an opulent merchant Miladelphia, and a friend to Missions, has mia pussage to Calcutta to the Baptist nary, Mr. Hough, his wife and two chiland Mrs. White, without any compensawhatever; and furnishes them also gramly with the necessary stores for their He has expressed his willingness, ver any of his vessels are sailing for the to accommodate any future Missionaries.

A Miladelphia paper states that a small tin is nailed up in each of the Delaware Steamthe object of which is to collect from stengers, who are faverable to the spread & Gospel, small donations, from one cent hore, at option, to assist the funds of the

Society. 8 le lave the pleasure to add, that there is le Columbian Museum in this town, a Box no apartments, on one of which is paintmber the Poor Heathen, and on the other andating the Bible-into which benevovisitors occasionally throw their mite.

The Salem Gazette states that the whole of benevolent Societies in that town is of which 19 are composed exclusively of feand through these channels of charity fore than 3000 dollars from the members lves, besides contributions which are by liberal and benevolent individuals.

Supreme Court. week, before the Supreme Court in this Perley Cutter and Aures White, were trian indictment for murder by causing the of HERRY HOLTEN, by blows inflicted on raing of the 22d May last. The prisoconvicted of Manslaughter. Taylor sill, blackmen, indicted for an assault, Ment to kill, and Pease, a lad of 16 years indicted for three Shop-breakings, and sies, plead guilty. All the convicted may were sentenced to the State Prison—three latter committed their offence at

the trial of Coombs, on an indictment for er, was, at his own request, postponed to pert term.

arrel took place on Sunday evening in treet between two sailors. After a con-some minutes one of the combatants, timself likely to be vanquished if he ed to give fair play, took a knife from et, and gave his adversary five or six the breast. Several persons had colduring the affray, who immediately ind, have the wounded man every necesistance, and carried the other to gaol.

the Mummey described towards the close of unt of the Mammoth Care, on our last as been presented to the Linnzan Sociehis town, by the gentleman who explored cave. (Dr. Nahum Ward, who lately went wsbury in Worcester county.) It is in Philadelphia, where it will be exhibit-for a few days, & then be brought to Boston.

The Elephant which was lately exhibited in for and other places, was waylaid and shot a few days since, as he was passing high Affred, York county, Me. It does not sear what could have induced the villain to sy this abble creature.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From NEW-GRENADA. [The Spanish consult in this town has received from Havana, official despatches which confirm the accounts of the capture of Santa Fe de Bogota, and Honda, by the royal troops, as announced in our last. The following is the abstract of these documents as published in the Centinel of Saturday.]

The first is a letter from Don FRAN-CISCO XAVIER DE RADILLO, Command. ant at Cuba, dated 9th June, and covering the dispatch of Don Tonquaro Pi-EDROLA, Marine Commandant at Santa Martha, dated the 28th May, announcing, that the royal troops entered Santa Fe de Bogota, the 6th May, without firing a gun.

Don RADILLO adds, " Popayan has also surrendered to our arms."

" HAVANA, June 19, 1816. His Excellency the Captain General has received the following news :-

" Honda, May 12, 1816. " Most Excellent Sir-On the 10th inst. I took possession of this town, where I found all the inhabitants rejoicing on the event. The demonstrations of loyalty and affection to our Sovereign have been such, that I myself have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing individuals, after five years of slavery, freely breathing the sincere sentiments of their hearts. Order has been re-established, and on my part, so far as circumstances permit, I have taken measures to insure the same, and the best tranquility.

"I have established the mails as formerly, and one of them starts this day with the correspondence of Santa Fe.

" The routed enemy continues his retreat towards Neyva,-their followers descrithem by whole companies, and it is believed shortly nothing will be left of the Congress but the name. God preserve your Excellency many years.

" DONATO RUIZ DE SANTACRUZ." In consequence of this intelligence the Governor General of Cuba, ordered, that on the 20th June there be fired a triple salute of artillery from all the forts and vessels, to announce it; that all the bells be rung, and that there be an extraordinary levee at his palace to receive congratulations on the occasion.

We consider the annunciation of the capture of Popayan as altogether premature. This will appear from an attentive examination of dates, and of the situation of the different places mentioned in the above accounts. The progress of the royal troops has been from north to south. Honda is in the interior of New-Grenada, nearly 400 miles SSE of Carthagena. Santa Fe de Rogota is about 70 miles S of Honda; and Popayan is 200 miles SW of Santa Fe de Bogota. Now the reader will observe that official intelligence of the capture of Santa Pe on the 6th of May reached Cuba (1200 miles distant) on the 9th of June, and under the same date the Commandant at Cuba adds his private assertion ' Popayan has also surrendered to the royalists.' On the 19th of June, ten days afterwards, the capture of Honds on the 10th of May was announced as news in Cuba. How comes it to pass that the capture of Popayan was known in Cuba so long before the capture of Honda, which is nearly 300 miles nearer and farther north, and must have been taken weeks before Popayan. Besides, the Cuba article of the 19th of June, which is the latest and is official, represents the army of the Revolutionists as at that time retreating towards Neyva, which is direct on the routes from Honda and Santa Fe to Popayan. Is it probable that the royal troops proceeded from Santa Fe and took possession of Popayan, and left the whole army of the revolutionists on the road between these two places!

There is very little doubt, however, that Po payan and every other city in New-Granada will soon be in possession of the royal troops. The revolutionists are weak and scattered, and surrendered their capital without opposition.

[ Recorder. From VENEZUELLA. BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION.

Our readers will observe that Bolivar's expedition is on the goast of Caraccas or Venezuella, a province lying east of New-Granada, and that he is more than 700 miles from either division of Morillo's army. It appears from all accounts that Bolivar has left Margaretta without taking Pampalar the strong fortress on that island.

The Captain of a British vessel arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) says that an the 27th of June last he was in Carabona, on the Spanish Maine, about 12 leagues southeast of Margaretta, where he saw and conversed with General Bol-ivar. Gen. B. informed him, that he had about 5000 men under his command, well armed and disciplined, that his force was rapidly increassing-and that nearly all the effective men in the vicinity were joining his standard. General B. was waiting the arrival General Marina, his second in command, who was shortly expected from Guera, with an augmentation of 500 men to his force which had been recruited in that neighbourhood; when they joined him, he would immediately proceed to the attack of Cumana, against which the most sanguine

expectations were entertained of success.

A vessel arrived at Alexandria which left St. Bartholomews (400 miles this side of the Main) on the 12th of July, informs that accounts had been received at St. Bartholomews from the Main, stating that the royalists had evacuated nearly the whole coast of Venezuela, and that the Patriots were successful in every

Such general undiscriminating accounts are such general undiscriminating accounts are never entitled to much credit. A runor of the the same kind which prevailed a few weeks since, turned out a fabrication. The success of the royalists in New-Granada, will soon leave a large portion of Morillo's army at liberty to act in Venezuella. There seems little probability therefore of Bolivar's final success. cess, even if it is true that he has succeeded at all.

Torture at Madrid. O'Donoju and Yandiola, two Spaniards were lately arrested in Madrid, on suspicion of plotting against the government. They were both put to the torture, to extort confessions from them. O'Donoju had the nails of his hands and feet torn off by the nots. His life is deapaired of. Yandiola was chained to the ground and an enormous weight placed on his breast and an enormous weight placed on his breast for 48 hours. They both persisted in their innocence to the last. Yandiola was not liberated from torture until he had become speechless, and gone into convulsions. He now lies

London papers have been received in this town to The reported death of Marshal Augereau is afounded. He was very ill, but is on the re-

Prince Blucher is in miserable health. He suffered exceedingly by the fatigues of the last

Mr. Canning, who had vacated his seat as one of the Burgesses of Liverpool, in Parliament, by the acceptance of an office, has been re-elected for the same city after a contested

A vote has passed the British House of Commons, granting 35,000lb. for the purchase of the Elgin marbles.

The war in Nepaul is conducted on the part of the British with much skill and energy.— Major General Ochterlony who is now at the head of the army and who has gained great reputation for his military talents, is a native

Four of the men condemned to death, called the Vultures of Bonaparte, were executed at Mons the 28th of May.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Constitution of this New State prohibits slavery. On this article, the National In-telligencer remarks, "This, however unsuited to the habits and property of more southern territory, will probably be as valuable to Indiana as it proved to Ohio, and will attract to that state a large proportion of the annual swarms from the northern hives, who will im-prove and fertilize, while they populate the Wherever slavery was coeval with settlement, we see no prospect of its early or advan-tageous abolition; where it has not existed heretofore, he hope it will never be permitted to intrude."

Resumption of Specie Payments.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Convention of Representatives of Chartered Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and N. York, (and probably from other quarters) is about to be held at Philadelphia, early in next month, to devise the best mode of proceeding in respect to the proposed resumption of specie

The Worcester Bank has advertised for bills of that Bank, dated prior to Oct. 1812, to be brought in for payment before the first day of

Noble Example.

On Saturday morning last, a child of 3 years while amusing himself on Piscataqua bridge round some persons fishing, by accident fell into the river; the current was strong, and he was carried up many rods, on the surface of the water, lying on his back, buoyed by his loose clothes. There were several persons called to his assistance, none of whom could swim, and the nearest boat was at the distance of half a mile. The little victim was for fifteen minutes waving his hands, and imploring help, when he became exhausted, and was sinking. At this critical moment, a gentleman of Vermont passing the bridge, and seeing his danger, instantly stripped himself, plunged into the water, swam to his assistance, and had the satisfaction of bringing him alive to the shore .- Ports. Oracle

At their last session, Congress passed a resolution requiring the Executive to lay before the Congress, at the next session, and at stated periods thereafter, a list of all officers of the government, their names, salaries, and places of nativity. The heads of Department have ac-cordingly issued their circulars to all interior officers through the Union, requiring an answer to the three following questions. What is your name? What is your salary? Where were Hon. Benjumin Tallmadge, for many years a

Representative in Congress, from Connecticut,

has declined a re-election.

Hon. Benjamin Adams, of Uxbridge, has been reminated by the Federalists as Representative in Congress, for Worcester, South District. The Vermont election for State officers and

Members of Congress, takes place on the 3d of September next. John Pors, (formerly a Senator of the Unit-

Kentucky, in opposition to HEVRY CLAY. There are now three candidates in that district, Mr.

Clay, Mr. Pope and Mr. Barr.
John Davenport, jr. Esq. Representative in
Congress from Connecticut, declines a re-elec-

Judge Farrar, in Hillsborough, Judge Hale, in Strafford, and A. Kent, Esq. in Rockingham, decline accepting the Judicial offices to which they were appointed by the Governor and Coun-cil. It is also said that Judge Bartlett, of Grafton county, declines a seat in the new Court.

Ports. po The College of William and Mary in Virginia, which has been re-organized about two years, is regaining its former reputation. During the last term there were more than 70 stu-

Sinking or Sliding Land - About five acres of land on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river.—Utica Patriot.

A rich and very extensive copper mine is said in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal to have been discovered in the township of Mifflin, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

The Shakers in Connecticut, influenced by a pretended prophet among them, are buying up grain to provide against a seven years famine.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, is on a voyage to Europe for the recovery of his health.

ORDAINED.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. the Rev CHAUNCEY ALLEN GOODBICH, to the work of the CHAUNCEY ALLEN GOODBICH, to the work of the graspel ministry, in the first Church and Society in Middletown. The ordaining Council having assembled at the Meeting-house, with a great concourse of people from that and the neighboring towns; the Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Meriden, made the introductory prayer; the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Berlin, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon, from Hebrew, xiii. 17.; the Rev. Dr. Lyman, of East-Haddam, made the consecrating prayer; the Rev. Mr. propriate and impressive aermon, from Henrew, xiii. 17.; the Rev. Dr. Lyman, of East-Haddam, made the consecrating prayer; the Rev. Mr. Selden, of Chatham, gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Durham, Juesented the right-hand of feliowship; and the Rev. Mr. Merwin, of New-Haven, made the concluding prayer.—The sacred music on the occasion, under the direction of Mr. Roberts, was highly excellent, as is usually the case with similar performances, under the care of that distinguished instructor. A large number of Ministers, of the Presbyterian and Episcopal professions, were present with the Council on the interesting occasion. This ecclesiastical society, are not less distinguished, at the present time, for their unanimity and zeal, than they have ever been for their liberality, in the support of the ordinances of the gospel. Thermometrical Register. July 23 28, :816.

PRERMONETER | WIND. | WEATHER. D su den jorn su 2 en jorn 70 65 W E SE clear, cl'dy, clear 68 62 SE SE SE foggy, clear, cl'r. 80 69 W W W clear, clear, clear 72 61 W NW NW rain, clear, clear 26 58 76 66 NW NW NW clear, clear, clear 27 63 72 64 NW NW NW clear, clear, clear D, 62 60 59 E E Fain, rain, cloudy

MARRIAGES.

In Plattsburg, Mr John Borland, of the house of Oliver, Borland & Abbot, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca N. Woolsey, daughter of General W. In Saco, Capt. S. Longfellow, of Gorham, to Miss Sophia Storer of Saco.

In Scarborough, Mr. Isaac Larraby, to Mrs. Hannah Skillen.

In North-Yarmouth, Capt. Adams Gray, to Miss Mary Davis.—Mr. Richard Dana, of Hallowell, to Miss Dorcas Mitchell. In Dracut, Lemuel Spaulding, merchant of Frankfort, Me. to Miss Rhoda B. Hovey of the

In Truro, Mr. John Collins to Miss Mary Knowles .- Mr. Joshua Paine to Miss Harriot

former place.

At Groton, Con. Mr. Joseph M. Allyn, aged 27, to widow Polly Malison, aged 59. In Charlestown, Mr. Samuel G. Sargent to

Miss Mary Hill. In Salem, Mr. Laurens Babbidge, merchant, of Boston, to Misa Nancy, daughter of James Kimball, Esq. of Bradford.

DEATHS.

In Halifax, Executed, Michael M'Grath and Charles Devit, for the murder of Capt. Westmacott, of the British army.

In Greene county, (N.C.) Col. Thomas Adams. He was shot dead on the 23d June, by one of his Negro slaves; who, with an accomplice, is confined in jail. They have confessed the fact. In Albany, (N. Y.) an elderly man, named Daniel Vandenburgh, was thrown, by a black man, from a sloop lying at the upper wharf and drowned. An inquest upon the body returned a verdict of wilful murder.

In Parmington, (N. Y.) Mr Darius Morgan, aged 24, in consequence of being thrown from his horse, in returning from the camp meeting on the Sunday evening preceding. lately from Longmeadow, (Mass.)

In Belville, a son of the late Dr. Enoch Sawyer, aged 8 years. His death was occasioned by a cow hooking him in the side of his head. In Lexington, (Ken.) Mr Ezra Boyer. He died of a stab he received while attempting to

quell a riot among some blacks.
In Bordenton (N. J.) Samuel Ingler, suffocated by the damp in a well. He went down for the purpose of cleaning or deepening it, with out taking the precausion of trying the state of the air. His body was raised in about half an hour-but all efforts to restore animation proved abortive.

In Salem, (Penp.) Mr John Keene. His barn was struck with lightning and took fire—and Mr Keene who was working in it, was also struck down. His wife soon discovered the barn to be in flames, and knowing her husband to be in it, rushed in to save him-she found him lying senseless, and succeeded in getting him to the door—but her strength failed her, and her heart was agonized and distracted by seeing her husband literally roasting before her eyes.—In endeavoring to save her history, Mrs. Keene was considerably burnt, but we

learn not dangerously.
In Plattsburgh, Nathan Leonard, a U. States soldier. His death was caused by his clothes, (which were of cotton,) taking fire.
In New-York, Mr. Hinckley, a native of Cape
Cod, drowned—MrJohn Eldridge,coach-maker,

In Charleston, S. C. Rev. Thomas Prince,

minister of the church on James island, 44. In Richmond, Vir. on the 30th ult. Mr. Isaac Bingham, merchant of that city, a native of the State of Connecticut. In Hopkinton, (N. H.) Hon. Richard Evans.

late a Judge of the Superior Court, aged 39.
At Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Preserved Fish, 68.

At Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Preserved Fish, 68. In Wilton, (N. H.) Ephraim Peabody, Esq. At Ringe, (N. H.) on the 26th inst. Mr William Smith, aged 29 years, son of the late Ralph S. Esq. of Roxbnry.

In Kingston, (Mass) on Monday, Mr Joshua Delano, aged 72, in a fit of apoplexy.

At Barre, Mrs. Lydia Burnet, aged 97—Her whole posterity had been 218.

In Salisbury, Mr. Samuel Nye, jr. aged 31.

In Wellington, Mass. Mr. John Barrows, 81.

In Brimfield, Miss Betsey Hoar, aged 16 daughter of Col. Samuel Hoar.

In Wilbrahrm, S. Parish, Miss Phebe Ferre,

In Wilbrahrm, S. Parish, Miss Phebe Ferre, of Springfield, aged 20, daughter of Mr UriahF. In Andover, Mrs Sarah Farnham, aged 95,

the oldest person in that town.

In Hingham, Mrs Mary Lincoln, aged 82, relict of the late Gen Benjamin Lincoln.

In Portland, Mrs Isabella Purinton, aged 96.

In Dorchester, Mrs Lydia Baker, consort of Dr. James Baker, aged 74.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Prince, aged 56.—Mr

James Pye, glass-maker, aged 48.—Richard Smith, son of Mr Richard S. Roberts, aged 7.—Miss Emeline, daughter of Mrs Mary Parsons, aged 15.—Rebecca Rose, aged 15 mo. only child of Mr Ralph Haskins.

Drowned from on board the sloop Delight,

Capt. Perry, on his passage from Sandwich to Boston, Thomas Bennet, of the former place.

PATENT LEDGER.

DAVID FELT,

HAS just completed, and offers for sale at the Sign of the Patent Ledger, Nos. 2 & 3, Suffolk Buildings, Congress-street, a barge assortment of Account Books, consisting of LEDGERS, WASTE, and JOURNALS, Sales, Invoice, Cash, Letter, Records and Day Books, made of the best Paper and bound in a superior atyle, with or without patent spring backs; to-gether with a variety of smaller Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which &c. with an assortment of reperture will be sold very cheap.

(C) Books ruled and bound to any pattern, tf July 24

Notice is hereby given,\*

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of BENJAMIN BURGE:

BENJAMIN BURGE;
late of Vascalbore, in the County of Kennebec,
Physician, intestate, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law
directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are
desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and
all indebted to said Estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to

JOS. R. ABBOT, Adm'r.

Vascalbore, July 16, 1816.

Jil

TWO Thousand pounds Russia and common Feathers; 500 lbs. best live Geese do :

700 yds. fine and common Bedtic Feather Beds; Hair Mattrasses; Furniture Dimoty; Fringes; Tassels;

Bindings; crimson and green Moreeu, for Pew Cushions, &c. &c. Paper Hangings.
A good assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders, by wholesale or retail, at No. 84, New-Tayern, by ROBERT L. BIRD.

Boston, July 31, 1816. 1m

Shoes & Boots.

LUTHER & MORTON. No. 39, Marlboro' Street,

HAVE for sale an extensive assertment of HAVE for sale an extensive assertment of SHOES and BOOTS, among which are:
Ladies English Kid, Slippers & Lace: black, white and colored, extra nice, with and without heels—American Kid, of all colors, forms and prices, for dress, &c.—Morocco Brunswick Ties, Lace, Slippers, Jackson and common Sandals, &c. black and colored Wirtemberg, military and spring heels—colored Jean long and short English Boots, foxed tamps: kid, morocco and fine leather Boots—silk, satin & Prunella Shoes—morocco, seal and common leather walking Shoes and Pumps.

leather walking Shoes and Pumps. Gentlemen's calf, seal, cordovan & morocco dress Pumps; fine wide & narrow strap Shoes; Wellington & Suwarrow Boots; French morn-

ing Slippers; stout Boots, Shoes and Pumps.
Misses' black and colored kid and morocco Slips, &c.—Children's morocco, red, green, straw, plumb, brown, blue, russet and black Shoes; kid and knit do.—Morocco Boots, assorted colors-leather Shoes & Boots-Youths fine and stout shoes and Boots, &c.

Country Traders can be supplied with all kinds, per dozen, at fair prices. 6w July 31.

Elegant Goods.

BALDWIN & JONES. No. 59, Cornhill,

HAVE just opened for sale, Rich Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets, Chamber Candlesticks ; Snuffers and Trays : Shade Candlesticks, and cut glass Castors, &c. all silver mounted, and of the newest London patterns; one superb EPURGNE; Tea Trays; Wine Coolers and Decanter Stands; plated bronzed and copper Tea and Coffee Urns, &c.

Also, per Commerce, from Liverpool,

one cask Plated Ware : Japannery & fine Cut-lery : one case Tooth Brushes : one do Gentlemen's Travelling Desks, completely fitted with shaving apparatus, &c.; steel Snuffers; Pans with Snuffers to suit, a new article, and very handsome.

A constant supply of warranted SILVER PLATE, and GOLD BEADS, of their own manufacture. WATCHES faithfully repaired, as usual.

To Booksellers, Parents, School Commit-

tees, and Instructors of Youth. LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 53, Cornhill, have just published, the second edicton of

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY. In three Parts-on an original and much improved Plan-for the use of Schools.

PART I-consists of Geographical Orthography, divided and accented. In this part, the pepil acquires the spelling and pronunciation of the names of those kingdoms, countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, islands, &c. which in the 2 succeeding parts are more particularly to en-

PART II -- Designed to be committed to memory, consists of a Grammar of Geography, and contains the principles of Geography in the most plain, concise, and natural language, much on the plan of Goldsmith and Guy. This Part, peculiarly important, briefly contains all places found on the Maps, which the Pupil is required. to trace, until every part of the world becomes familiar to his view, and indelibly impressed

on his memory.

Pant III—is a description of the earth, manners and customs of the inhabitants, manufac-tures, commerce, government, natural and ar-tificial curiosities, &c. to be read in classes. This distinction between what is to be learns

by heart, and what is designed for reading only, made by the Second and Third Parts, will meet the approbation of every teacher, as the perplexity is removed, of selecting for their pu-pils, the portions to be committed to memory. This work is accompanied with a valuable ATLAS. Perhaps in no department of science has so great improvement been introduced in the mode of instruction, as in that of Geography, for the conviction has now happily be-come general, that Geography can be success-fully studied only by the use of Maps. There is an intimate connexion between the Geogra-phy and Atlas here presented. From the Atlas, the boundaries of countries, situation of places, the course of mountains, rivers, &c. are to be learnt; and by thus answering questions by a constant reference to the Maps, more geographical knowledge will be acquired in a short time, than can be gained by merely reading Geography for years. At the close of the volume are Directions for the Construction of Maps, which are plain and easy; and the exercise itself is very important to every Student of Geography. Dr. Adams, the Auther of this work, is well known to the public as having furnished youth with several valuable School Books, particularly the School Edition.

Natice to the Second Edition. the course of mountains, rivers, &c. are to be

Notice to the Second Edition.

The most sanguine expectations of the Publishers have been realized, in the favorable reception given to Adams' Geography, by a discerning public, evinced in the rapid sale of the first edition of 4,000 copies. Numerous letters from Booksellers and Teachers, in various parts of the United States, attest the high estimation in which it is held. An instructor in Philadelphia writes, that he is confident his pupils have acquired more Geographical knowledge in three months, from this system, than they ever did before, from any other, in twelve months. Indeed, Adams' Geography unites the various excellencies of other systems, the first and second Parts containing a copious Notice to the Second Edition. unites the various excellencies of other systems, the first and second Parts containing a copious Grammar of Geography, on the plan of Goldsmith, and the third Part containing an interesting description of the world, on the general plan of Geographies designed for reading in classes. The attention of Instructors is respectfully solicited to the work.

Price of the Geography 1 dollar. Atlas, 50 cents plain, 62 cents coloured.

## Poetry.

From the Washington City Gazette.

Lines written at the Cohoos, or Falls of the Mohawk River.

There is a dreary and savage character in the country immediately about these Falls, which is much more in harmony with the wildness of such a scene, than the cultivated lands in the neighborhood of Niagara. The fine rainbow, which is continually forming and dissolving, as the spray rises into the light of the sun, is, perhaps, the most interesting beauty which these wonderful cataracts exhibit.

Gia era in loco ove s' udia 'l rimbombo

FROM rise of morn till set of sun I've seen the mighty Mohawk run;
And, as I mark'd the woods of pine
Along his mirror darkly shine,
Like tall and gloomy forms that pass
Before the wizard's midnight glass;
And, as I view'd the hurrying pace
With which he ran his turbid race;
Rushing alike untir'd and wild
Thro' shades that frown'd & flow'rs that smil'd;
Flying by every green recess Flying by every green recess Xet, sometimes turning with the wind, As if to leave one look behind:— Oh! I have thought—and thinking sigh'd-How like to thee, thou restless tide! May be the lot-the life of him Who roams along thy water's brim; Thro' what alternate shades of woe And flow'rs of joy my path may go; How many a humble still retreat May rise to court my weary feet While still pursuing-still unblest I wander on, nor dare to rest; But urgent as the doom that calls Thy water to its destin'd falls, I see the world's bewild'ring force Hurry my heart's devoted course From lapse to lapse, till life be done. And the lost current cease to run

Oh! may my falls be bright as thine! May Heav'n's forgiving rainbow shine Upon the mist that circles me, As soft as now it hangs o'er thee!

## Miscellany.

FROM THE WORCESTER SPT.

## MAMMOTH CAVE.

Description of the Great Cave in Warren

County, Kentucky. Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident in the Western Country to his friend in this County, giving an account of an excursion into Kentucky in the fall of last year-dated Marietta, (Ohio) April 4, 1816.

" The country for a considerable distance round the cave is not mountainous, yet broken and rolling-It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller, (the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, in whose land the cave opens) who met me at the gate, and, as he anticipated my object, bid me welcome to all his house afforded.

During the evening, Mr. Miller made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c. I could hardly rest during the night, so much had my curiosity been excited by my host's account of the "regular confusion" in this subterraneous world.

At eight in the morning, I left the house in company with my guides, .taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and something for refreshments; and entered the cave about 60 rods from the house, down through a pit 40 feet deep, and 120 in circumference, at the bottom of which is a fine spring of water. When at the bottom of this pit, you are at the entrance of the cave, which opens to the north, and is from 40 to 50 feet high, and about 30 in width, for upwards of 40 rods, when it is not more than 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. However, this continues but a short distance, when it expands to 30 or 40 feet in width, and is about 20 in height for about one mile, until you come to the first hoppers, where salt-petre is manufactured. Thence it is about 40 feet in width and 60 in height to the second hoppiers, two miles from the entrance. The loose lime-stone has been laid up into handsome walls, on either side, almost the whole distance from the entrance to the second hoppers. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. The walls of the cavern are perpendicular in every passage that I traversed; the arches are regular in every part, and have bid defiance even to earthquakes. One of my guides informed me, he was at the second hoppers in 1812, with several workmen, when those heavy shocks came on which were so severely felt in this country. He said that about five minutes before the shock, a heavy rumbling noise was heard coming out of the cave like a mighty wind; that when that ceased, the rocks cracked, and all appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However, no one was injured, although large rocks fell in some parts of the cave

As you advance into the cave, the avenue leads from the second hoppiers, west, one mile; then S. W. to the "chief city." which is six miles from the entrance.— This avenue is from 60 to 100 feet in height, and about the same in width, the whole distance after you leave the second hofficers until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone, and salt-petre carth.—
When I reached this immense area, (chief city,) which contains upwards of eight ucres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole,

I can give you but a faint idea of this place, covered with one solid arch 100 feet high, and to all appearance entire.

After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from 60 to 100 feet in width, and from 40 to 80 in height. The walls (all of stone) are arched, and are from 40 to 80 feet perpendicular height, before the arch commences.

The first which I traversed, after cutting arrows on the stones under our feet, pointing to the mouth of the cave, (in fact we did this at the entrance of every avenue that we should not be at any loss for the way out on our return) was one that led us in a southerly direction for more than two miles. We then left it, and took another, that led us east, then north, for more than two miles further; and at last in our windings, were brought out by another avenue into the chief city again, after traversing different avenues for more than five miles.

We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some lime-stone slabs near the centre of this gloomy area, and after having refreshed us and trimmed our lamps, we took our departure a second time, through an avenue almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch nearly 200 feet high in the centre, and very similar to the chief city, except in the number of avenues leading from it-this having but two.

We passed through it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east about 300 rods, when we came upon a third area, about 200 feet square and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall about 30 feet high, and which fell upon some broken stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

We then returned about 100 yards, and entered a small avenue (over a considerable mass of stone) to our right, which carried us south, through an uncommonly black avenue, something more than a mile, when we ascended a very steep hill about 60 yards, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch that covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the further end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of saltpetre earth on one side of the avenue, and broken lime stone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

I had expected from the course of my needle, that this avenue would have carried us round to the chief city; but was sadly disappointed when I found the end a few hundred yards from the fourth city, which caused us to retrace our steps; and not having been so particular in making the entrances of the different avenues as I ought, we were very much bewildered, and once completely lost for fifteen or twenty minutes.

At length we found our way, and, weary and faint, entered the chief city at 10 at night. However, as much fatigued as I was, I determined to explore the cave as long as my lights held out.

We now entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief city, which carried us southeast about 900 yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewed with broken lime stone. Fire beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout this city.

We crossed over to the opposite side, and entered an avenue that carried us east about 250 rods, when, finding nothing interesting in this passage, we turned back, and crossed a massy pile of stone in the mouth of a large avenue, which I noticed, but a few yards from this last mentioned city, as we came out of After some difficulty in passing over this mass of lime-stone, we entered a large avenue, whose walls were the most perfect of any that we saw, running almost due south for 500 rods, and very level and straight, with an elegant arch. When at the end of this avenue, and while I was sketching a plan of the cave, one of my guides, who had been sometime grouping among the broken stone, called out, requesting me to follow him.

I gathered up my papers and compass, and after giving my guide, who sat with me, orders to remain where he was until we returned, and moreover, to keep his lamp in good order, I followed after the first, who had entered a vertical passage, just large enough to admit his body. We continued to step from one stone to another, until at last, after much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about 40 feet in height, we entered upon the side of a chamber, at least 1800 feet in circumference, and whose arch is about 150 feet high in the centre. After having marked arrows (pointing downwards) upon the slab-stones around the little passage through which we had ascended, we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area.

It was past midnight when I entered

was struck dumb with astonishment. | lies dead." I must acknowledge I felt | a shivering horror at my situation, when I looked back upon the different avenbe more subtime and grand than this ucs through which I had passed since I entered the cave at eight in the morning; and at that " time o'night when churchyards groan," to be buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern -the grave perhaps, of thousands of human beings—gave me no very pleasant sensations. With the guide who was now with me, I took the only avenue leading from this chamber, and traversed it for the distance of a mile in a southerly direction, when my lamps forbid my going further, as they were nearly exhausted. The avenue, or passage, was as large as any that we had entered and how far we might have travelled had our lights held out is unknown. It is supposed by all who have any knowledge of this cave that Green River, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

It was nearly one o'clock at night when we descended " the passage of the chimney," as it is called, to the guide whom I left seated on the rocks. He was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passsage to descend to him, hallooing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I had left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I bro't out with me.

We returned over piles of salt-petre earth and fire-beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city; where, for the last time, we trimmed our lamps, and entered the spacious avenue that carried. us to the second hoppers.

I found, when in the last mentioned large avenue or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as Glauber salts, Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrefactions; which I brought out, together with the mummy which was found at the second hopfiers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with

ninetcen hours' continued fatigue. I was near fainting on leaving the cave and inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nitre of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

I have described to you hardly one half of the cave, as the avenues between the mouth of the cave and the second hoppers have not been named. There is a passage in the main avenue, about 60 rods from the entrance, like that of a trap door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend 16 or 18 feet in a very parrow defile, where the passage comes upon a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it; and at last opens into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers. It is called the " Glauber salt-room," from salts of that kind being found there .--There is also the sick room, the but-room, and the flint room-all of which are large, and some of them quite long. The last that I shall mention is, a very winding avenue, which branches off at the second hoppiers, and runs west and southwest, for more than two miles. This is called the " haunted chamber," from the echo of the sound made in it. The arch of this avenue is very beautifully incrusted with limestone 'spar ; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently 50 feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner for 6 or 8 feet from the hangings, and in colors the most rich and brilliant.

The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romentic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a chair formed of this spar, called " Wil-kins's armed chair," which is very large, and stands in the centre of the 'avenue and is encircled with many smaller ones Columns of spar fluted, and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; drapery of various colors, superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner; are shown with the greatest bril-

liancy from the reflection of lamps.

A part of the "haunted chamber" is directly over the Bat-room, which passes under the " haunted chamber," without having any connection with it. My guide led me into a very narrow defile on the left side of this chamber, and about 100 yards from "Wilkins's armed chair," over the side of a smooth lime stone rock, 10 or 12 feet, which we passed with much precaution; for had we slipped from our hold, we had gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns," if I may judge from a cataract of water, whose dismal sound we heard at a very considerable distance in this pit, and nearly under us. However, we crossed in safety, clinging fast to the wall, and winding down under the haunted chamber," and through a very narrow passage for 30 or 40 yards, when our course was west, and the passage 20 this chamber of exernal darkness, "where or 30 feet in width, and from 10 to 18 all things are hush'd and nature's self high, for more than a mile. The air

was pure and delightful in this as as in other parts of the cave. Atfurther part of this avenue, we came up on a reservour of water very clear and delightful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.

Within a few yards of this reservour of ater, on the right hand of the cave, there is an avenue, which leads to the north west. We had entered it but about 40 feet, when we came to several columns of the most brilliant spar, 60 or 70 feet in height, and almost perpendicular, which stand in basons of water, that comes trickling down their sides, then passes off silently from the basons and enters the cavities of stone without being seen again. These columns of spar and the basons they rest in, for splendor and beauty, surpass every similar work of art I ever saw. We passed by these columns, and entered a small but beautiful chamber, whose walls were about 20 feet apart, and the arch not more than 7 feet high, white as whitewash could have made it; the floor was level rs far as I explored it, which was not a great distance, as I found many pit holes in my path, that appeared to have been lately sunk, and which induced me

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "pool of Chtorious," after the "Fono Clitorius" of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it, a person had no longer a taste for wine. On our way back to the narrow defile, I had some difficulty in keeping my lights, for the Bats were so numerous and continually in our faces, that it was next to impossible to get along in safety. I brought this trouble on myself by my own want of forethought; for as we were moving on, I noticed a large number of these bats hanging by their hind legs to the arch which was not above 12 inches higher than my head. I took my cane and gave a sweep, the whole length of it, when down they fell; but soon, like so many imps, they tormented us till we reached the narrow defile, when they left us. We returned by "Wilkins's arm chair," and back to the second hoppers. It was at this place I found the Mummy which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another part of the cave, for preservation. It is a female, about 6 feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but 20 pounds when I found it. -the hair in the back part of the head is rather short, and of a sandy hue-the top of the head is bald—the eyes sunk in the head-the nose, or that part which is cartilaginous, is dried down to the bones of the face-The lips are dried away, and discovered a fine set of teeth, white as ivory. The hands and feet are perfect even to the nails, and very delicate like those of a young person; but the teeth are worn as much as a person's

at the age of fifty. She muse have been some personage of high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me, she was first found by some laborers, while digging salt-petre earth, in a part of the cave about 3 miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four lime-stone slabs, and in the posture she is exhibited in the drawing I sent you. Seated, the knees brought close to the body, which is erect, the hands clasped and laid upon the stomach, the head upright.] She was muffled up and covered with a number of garments made of a species of wild hemp and the bark of a willow, which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry, all which are very great curiositios, being different from any thing of the Indian kind ever found in this country. Among the articles was a musical instrument, made in two pieces of cane, put together like a double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers-she had likewise by her a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful. My friend, Wilkins, gave me the Mummy, which I brought away, together with her apparel, je wels, musick, &c."

## The Columbian Museum.

Tremont-St. next the new Court-House, S open every day and evening, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.) Its contents are very numerous and suited to gratify almost every taste that is pleased with rational and scientific amusement. On short evenings, the Museum is kept open an extra hour. Admittance 25 Cts.

Deposited for sale as above, A large and fine toned Oncas, which has a double action, having three barrels attached to it, in addition to the fingerboard. Also, an elegant Grand PIANNO FORTE, with 6 pecials. Price, \$750.

One Cent Reward! R ANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indented Apprentice, about 15 years of age, named Alvarn Towen; all persons are hereby
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who will take up said Apprentice, and return
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ISAAC CONANT

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